

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes X
no _____

Property Name: Stone Cottage C, Spring Grove Inventory Number: BA-2337
Address: Spring Grove Hospital City: Catonsville Zip Code: _____
County: Baltimore County USGS Topographic Map: Baltimore West
Owner: DHMH Is the property being evaluated a district? ____ yes
Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____
Project: _____ Agency: _____
Site visit by MHT staff: ____ no X yes Name: L. Bowlin, 1985 Date: _____
Is the property is located within a historic district? X yes ____ no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: BA-2319
NR-listed district ____ yes Eligible district X yes Name of District: Spring Grove Hospital Center
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource X yes ____ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ____ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ____ yes ____ no

Criteria: X A ____ B X C ____ D Considerations: ____ A ____ B ____ C ____ D ____ E ____ F ____ G ____ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

#BA 157 (Bowlin, 1986); Project Review & Compliance Files; Spring Grove Architectural Survey Notebook

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Spring Grove Hospital Center, Catonsville, Baltimore County was initially determined eligible for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties in 1986. Trust policy is that any property eligible for the MRHP is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Spring Grove is eligible under Criterion A, events, as the first state-sponsored facility for the mentally ill. The hospital had its origins in 1797 where the indigent sick and insane were cared for in Baltimore. By 1872 the hospital had outgrown its site and the state chose a new 200-acresite in Catonsville. The District is also eligible under Criterion C, as an architectural example. The hospital center does not have a specific layout, but rather its growth and development are demonstrated through the construction of buildings in response to new needs and developments in the care of the mentally ill. The 1985 survey included 25 buildings built between 1872 and 1944. All are eligible contributing resources to the historic district.

[*from Spring Grove Hospital Center DOE]

As a result of the recently completed survey, 25 buildings have been determined to be historically and architecturally significant to the development of public mental health care in Maryland at Spring Grove Hospital Center. This property, BA-2336, Rice Auditorium, was included on the list of significant properties. (See Bowlin, 1985)

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended ____
Criteria: X A ____ B X C ____ D Considerations: ____ A ____ B ____ C ____ D ____ E ____ F ____ G ____ None
MHT Comments

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, NR Program

Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Stone Cottage C, Spring Grove

Page 2

BA-2337

Prepared by: L. Bowlin, 1985 (MHT)

Date Prepared: _____

Stone Cottage Group
Spring Grove Hospital Center
Catonsville

1936-1944
Public

The Stone Cottage Group consists of six buildings with construction dates ranging from 1936 to 1944. The four residential cottages are Georgian Revival while the Dining Room Cottage and G Cottage are more of a vernacular interpretation of that style. Cottages C and D were built in the same year of 1936, and are nearly identical in appearance. While Cottages E and F were built in 1940 to match the first two cottages, the buildings do exhibit some differences in some of their architectural elements. The layout of the buildings forms a "U" shaped pattern with Cottage G positioned at the base, behind the Dining Room Cottage. The first two cottages, C and D, were built across from each other so that the enclosed yard resulted only after five of six buildings had been completed. The U shaped layout is emphasized by one story, flat roof corridors which link the buildings together. Regardless of the stylistic variations, the group of buildings present a homogeneous architectural context.

BA-2337

1936

Stone Cottage C

Public

Spring Grove Hospital Center

Catonsville

Stone Cottage C, designed in the Georgian Revival style by Henry P. Hopkins, is a three story structure of rough-faced stone. The resident cottage displays a gable roof, flush wall chimneys and a classical pavilion. The building was built to house convalescent women.

Survey No. BA-2337

Magi No. 032 337483 9

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Stone Cottage C

and/or common

2. Location Spring Grove Hospital Center

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Catonsville _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 3

state Maryland _____ county Baltimore

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Hospital

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 West Preston Street telephone no.: 301-225-6816

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber

street & number _____ folio

city, town Towson state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

date _____ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local ☐

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Survey No. BA-2337

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The architectural elements of Stone Cottage C demonstrate the components of the Georgian Revival style. Oriented toward the east, the main facade faces Stone Cottage D. The construction of the building followed the designs of Henry Powell Hopkins.

Constructed of coursed, rock-faced limestone, the resident cottage stands three stories high. The gable roof has been covered with slate tiles and is framed by flush wall chimneys. The entire building extends eleven bays long and four bays deep with cross gables on the east and west facades which form two large pediments. Each pedimented pavilion measures three of those eleven bays.

The three story pediments exhibit classical details through their decorated freezes, and modillioned and dentilled cornices. In the center of the pedimented portico, oculus windows appear with four keystones and mullions arranged in a spoke-like pattern. The eastern pavilion also shows a triangular pediment embellishing its entrance doorway. Egg and dart molding decorates the door surround as fluted pilasters support the developed entablature. Triglyphs run across the frieze and the cornice is dentilled.

The stone wall on the eastern facade serves to enclose a porch on the first floor. Cut openings adorn the wall with radiating voussoirs lintels, smooth stone sills and wrought iron railings; but the openings lack glass windows because of the porch space. The remaining fenestration on the building displays the same characteristics such as the stone sills. The windows are 18/18 double-hung sashes.

Each block to the north and south of the projecting pediment shows a modillioned and dentilled cornice. Interrupting the hipped roof are six triangular pediment dormers. Wrought-iron railings span the lower sashes of the 12/12 double-hung windows. The roof also shows two modern ceiling lights.

The gabled ends of the northern and southern walls are interrupted by the flush wall chimneys. A louvered vent appears at the base of the chimney stack. Just below it rests the quadrant arrangement of the third floor openings. A central door is flanked by two quadrant windows. The mullions form a decorative pattern. An exterior steel fire escape is attached the northern wall while an enclosed brick stairwell provides the fire escape route on the southern wall.

A covered corridor connects the southern wall of Stone Cottage to Stone Cottage E. The base of the corridor is cut limestone while most of the structure is composed of windows. The corridor measures five bays long with a flat roof. The wooden cornice is detailed by a dentil course. A decorative wrought-iron railing stands above the flat roof.

8. Significance

Survey No. BA-2337

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1936	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1936 Builder/Architect Henry Powell Hopkins
J. Henry Miller Construction Company

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Stone Cottage C, a residential unit for convalescent women, combined with Stone Cottage D and the Dining Room to form the first buildings in the Stone Cottage Complex. While the Bland-Bryant Building had been constructed for men, the Stone Cottage Group became its female counterpart. The hospital housing still maintained strict segregation procedures between men and women. Stone Cottage C was first of two residential cottages to be approved for female housing. Again, the construction project answered the need of a growing hospital population.

Through initiated in the middle of the Depression, the Stone Cottage Group project received funds from a grant-in-aid from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. The grant-in-aid approved the construction of these three buildings: two fireproof hospital buildings and one fireproof dining hall and kitchen building. However, the contract stipulated that the grant money would not be paid until the construction project had been completed and accepted by Spring Grove and Maryland's Board of Public Works. The project proceeded without any major delays.

While Henry Powell Hopkins had executed several commissions at Spring Grove State Hospital, the Stone Cottage Group represented the first complex of buildings assigned to the architect. Powell had proven his ability to execute Georgian Revival designs in the Garrett Infirmary and the Bland-Bryant Building. Powell also claimed other State Commissions at Springfield State Hospital and the University of Maryland. Choosing the familiar, Hopkins designed Stone Cottage C in the Georgian Revival style with stone work which complimented the existing hospital buildings. The design of the residential cottage is quite detailed in Georgian Revival elements. The use of Georgian Revival in institutional buildings was prevalent in Maryland during this time period and Henry Powell Hopkins was one of its ardent supporters.

This Stone Cottage Group is significant in its layout as well. Until its construction, the buildings at Spring Grove had remained ideologically tied to the Kirkbride plan of the 1850's. New buildings continued to be designed

with a central block with projecting wings. The Stone Cottage Group represented a move toward another philosophy of hospital design; that of the colony system. A number of individual buildings replaced one massive building. Though the colony plan was introduced in the 1880's, Spring Grove did not utilize its principles until the 1930's with the Stone Cottage Group.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. BA-2337

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting NorthingB

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Zone Easting NorthingC

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification _____

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lauren L. Bowlin

organization Office of Planning, DHMH

date 6/86

street & number 201 West Preston Street

telephone 301-225-6816

city or town Baltimore

state Maryland 21201

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438



BA- 2337

STONE COTTAGE C

SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER

CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND

EAST WALL

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT



BA - 2337

STONE COTTAGE C

SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER

CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND

WEST WALL

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT